CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

GROCERIES, For Sale.
25 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do. New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds. W. I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown,
Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.
C. T. HAIGH.
October 9, 1832. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.
JUST received, Arlington, a new novel; Tales of the Early Ages; Percy Anecdotes; Tribute to Sympathy; Plague in London; Scott's Bible; Family do., calf; cheap Testaments; Keith on the Globes; Brown's Institutes; Pulpit Assistant; Singer's Own Book; Methodist, Village and Totten's Hymns; Pious Songs; Key to Pike; Fisk's Greek Grammar; Colburn's Sequel; New England Primmers, or Catechisms; Bible Questions; Young's Night Thoughts; Sacra Privata; Paine's Political Works; Toy Books, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.
A new supply of Pink, Yellow, Blue, and White Letter Paper; cheap Cap do.; Feint line do.; Drawing do.; Port Folios, some beautiful; fancy coloured Paper; Gold Paper; Visiting Cards; Pencils; Note and Bill Books; Elastic Slates; Quills, some first rate; Black Wafers; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
October 9.

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles:
Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
Crockery, Hats and Shoes.
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.
Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.
WILL O JEFFREYS.
N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.
October 9. 1-tf.

NOTICE.
MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM L HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Oct. 8. 1-tf

State of South Carolina.
SUMTER DISTRICT.—*IN EQUITY.*
William S. Boyd, *et al.* v. John Boyd, *et al.* Ex'rs of Margaret Sims, dec'd. } *Bill for a Legacy*, &c.
MARGARET SIMS, late of Clarendon County, in the said District and State, Widow, lately died, leaving her last Will and Testament, by which she bequeathed one half of her Negroes, subject to a legacy to the Children of her Sisters, Agness McDonald, Elizabeth Gray and Mary Butler, formerly Mary Cooper:—These persons are unknown to the Executors, and that Court has ordered the sale of the Negroes allotted to them. The Children of the said named Ladies are hereby notified, that on proving their relationship on or before the 20th February, 1833, the Court will order the balance of the proceeds of sale to be paid to them agreeable to their legal rights. The above Ladies formerly resided near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their relations are requested to extend to them this notice, if their residence are known. By order of the Court.
JOHN B. MILLER,
Commissioner in Equity.
Sumterville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1832. 97-13t.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.
R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

Cheap New Goods.
W. S. Latta,
IS now receiving at his Store, on Hay-Street, one door West of Mr. Kyle's Brick Store, a general and very extensive Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching season, selected in New York by himself, from the largest arrivals.
ALSO,
A good Assortment of HATS, SHOES, BAGGING, and TWINE. **GROCERIES** of all kinds. Some very fine OLD WINES; TEA and LOAF SUGAR; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; CROCKERY, GLASS, and CHINA WARES.
His Assortment is complete. The Public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves. All of which shall be made as low as can be afforded.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

DUNCAN THOMPSON,
FACTOR & FORWARDING AGENT.
AT his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and of such new ones as may think proper to favour him with their business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1832. 800-tf.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.
THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of
HATS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots.
MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.
He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.
Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.
G. HURLBUTT.
September 25. 99tf.

NEW & CHEAP
Fancy Goods.
H. CAMPBELL, JR.
GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of
Fall and Winter Goods,
comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail
It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C., Jr.
Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION
OF ONE HALF OF THE Fayetteville Water Works.
THE Subscriber is authorised by his Father, Wm. Nichols, of Alabama, to sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 27th October ensuing, the interest of the said Wm. Nichols in the FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS, being one undivided half of the same. The sale will be positive,—without any reserve. For any information, in regard to productiveness, terms, &c. apply in the absence of the Subscriber, to Mr. E. J. Hale. I would remark, however, that the property is now offered, in consequence of the proprietor having made extensive contracts in Alabama, which require large investments of money.
SAMUEL NICHOLS.
Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 19, 1832.

The other undivided half of the above valuable property may be purchased privately, either before or after the day of the above sale. It is capable of being made to yield a better income from the investment than any stock or other permanent property of which I have any knowledge in the State. All desirable information on the subject will be cheerfully furnished by me.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1832.

IMPORTANT
TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.
H. W. Bamman,
WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.
New York, June 26, 1832.
N. B.—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.

For Sale,
THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office.
September 4. 96tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.
THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

University of Maryland.
THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.
Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90-t1N.

Just Received,
10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

To Gentlemen of Industry,
ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.
THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1¼ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about
17,000 Acres of Land,
and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water-power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre.
Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.
Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.
The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon, about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.
On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.
About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill.
The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description.
Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.
Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock.
ROBERT FLOURNOY.
P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market. R. F.
July 12. 90-3m

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
TO THE PUBLIC.
CONSUMPTIONS, and all disorders which are traceable to a diseased state of the lungs, frequently prove fatal in their results, and have baffled the ingenuity and skill of the profession in all ages and countries. Like a stealthy enemy, they advance by unseen approaches and attack the young and unsuspecting, who are revelling in fancied security, and they are thus struck down in their beauty and strength and the middle aged, who, having become the parents of children, are often snatched away at a period when the helplessness of their little ones most needs their watchful care—the domestic circle is plunged into grief, and their loss can never be supplied. Knowing the generally fatal character of these complaints, it gave me great satisfaction, when, a few years ago, I discovered a substance which I then hoped would prove efficacious in arresting their dreadful ravages; but when, on frequent trials, I was witness to the certain and unvarying relief which it afforded to the consumptive; to those subject to bleeding at the lungs; and in cases of common colds; which so frequently have a pulmonary determination when neglected, it is particularly safe and useful in preventing any serious consequences—I felt it to be my special duty to promulgate it to the world, that those who were laboring under that terrible disorder, and in many cases were past all hope, might have an opportunity of testing its beneficial effects. The most sublime discoveries have often been the effect of the merest accident: the falling of an apple from a tree, it is well known, led the great Newton to investigate the principles which constitute gravitation; and without two pieces of glass had once been placed at a particular distance by a boy, it is not certain that we should now have possessed the telescope.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NORTH CAROLINA Almanac.
J. GALES & SON,
HAVE just published their North Carolina Almanac for 1833, containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a number of interesting, entertaining and amusing Articles. A number of errors having crept into the last Almanac, they think it due to themselves to state, that in the present edition, inaccuracies of every kind have been carefully guarded against, and as they hope with success. Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publisher's prices, by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1832.

Summer Arrangement.
Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.
The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.
The Richmond,
Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.
The FREIGHT Steam Boats,
Virginia & Norfolk,
Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.
JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*
March 26. 78-6m.

Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1832.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville of their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer *John Walker* has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.
Every exertion will be used to take the freight up, as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the river, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and my opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.
I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain, that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of her officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to, dangers of the river excepted.
No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any Jockeying; for hereafter to obtain freight.
I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the article goes from.
I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather: the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my Boats or others, the business will be promptly and effectually attended to. Opposition is the life of trade and I like a fair one, I cannot afford to work for nothing, neither can my agents. Another important question—but I am the principal in this; about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in stays—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on its being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to
GEN. E. B. DUDLEY, P. K. DICKINSON,
J. K. MCILHENNY, A. & J. MACRAE.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
August 27. 96-2m.

HAYWOOD'S REPORTS, 2d Edition,
Do. Manual,
Revisal of the Laws of N. Carolina,
Potter's Justice,
Militia Laws,
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Rockingham, Oct. 4, 1832.

MR. HALE:—In times when erroneous and noxious tenets are diffused, all men should embrace some opportunity, to bear their testimony against them;—if for no other reason, for fear, a seeming indifference might be construed, into a virtual acquiescence with the tenets propagated. To guard against which, Mr. Editor, I am induced forward, and again ask the use of your columns, while I offer a few reflections, upon the doctrine of Nullification; a subject, which has been long agitated, in an adjoining State, which has waxed warmer and warmer, until it has well nigh blown into a flame, those who *style* themselves the States Right Party of South Carolina.

By the term Nullification, I understand, a right (constitutional of course) claimed by a State, to interpose its sovereignty, and to arrest the progress of any law of the General Government, upon the ground of its unconstitutionality (the State being the Judge) which interposition of State sovereignty, is "*ipso facto*" an arrest, or nullification of the Law; that then it is incumbent upon the government, whose law has been arrested, to convoke the States, and submit the question touching its infraction, to those who created it. Should three-fourths of the States reaffirm the right of Congress, to pass the disputed law, *their* decision is absolute. This I take to be its definition and think I cannot misunderstand the doctrine, for I gather it "*Ex cathedra*" from the Expose, and from divers political tracts, said to have been written by Messrs. Harper, Hamilton, Hayne, and McDuffie, names heretofore associated with every thing noble, patriotic and disinterested; and which, of themselves, are well calculated to give currency to any, the most fatal political heresy, and the more so, in times of high political excitement; for at such a crisis, there is always too much *feeling*, and too little reflection. Was there *less* of the one, and *more* of the other, we would not be so apt to acknowledge the "*Ipse dixit*" of any man, as our rule of action, we would not be so ready, to incorporate his tenets into our faith, but should hold them no longer orthodox, than as they were supported by his logic.

If this, Sir, is a correct statement of the South Carolina doctrine, I should like to be informed, either by "Liberty" or "Southerner" (for they are birds of the same quill) *whence* its advocates derive the right of State interposition. Is it a Constitutional right, or does it flow from a source *beyond* the Constitution? If the *former*, how great must the emergency be which shall call forth its exercise. If the *latter*, how can it rightfully impose an obligation on a party *under* the Constitution, when it, (the right in question) owes its existence to a source *beyond* or *above* the Constitution; and if *there* traced, does not the recognition of such a principle, present a new era in modern politics? Is it not claiming for the State, a right of being, or not being, or in more appropriate language, of being *in* and *out* at the same instant of time?

Whenever, Mr. Editor, a question of constitutional law is started, the only correct (or, at least satisfactory) way of settling it, is to take up the Constitution, to examine it carefully; should we *there* find the power sought after, we pronounce it constitutional. If, on the other hand, it is prohibited, or if we can find no clause warranting it, we pronounce it to be unconstitutional. This is, as to an *express* grant of power. Into powers *incidental* we need not go; for the advocates of Nullification disclaim deriving it as auxiliary or as an incident to a main power, (and I think rightly too.) Trying the doctrine by this infallible test, we not only find the principle contended for, not granted; we not only find no power, which sanctions it, "main or incidental," but we *do* find it driven by the *whole* instrument, from its presence, not affording so much as a *loop* on which even to *suspend* the doctrine.

What, Sir, is the principle contended for? That a State as a *member* of the Union, has the right to nullify or arrest the laws enacted *for* that Union—that a State has the right, *constitutionally*, to resist *that*, *which* by the Constitution is made the *supreme* law of the land; and this she does too *under* and by virtue of that instrument. What a discovery! How preposterously absurd such a theory! Into what straits are its advocates driven!—For the *same* instrument, which they contend gives them a right to nullify, imposes on them *the law* sought to be nullified *as* the supreme law of the land.

The advocates of this doctrine forcibly remind me of Archimides, the celebrated geometrician, who, such was his confidence in his mechanical powers, that he affirmed to Hiero, King of Syracuse, that *had* he another Earth, whereon to plant his machines, he could move the one we inhabit. *They* too, claiming as they do, Nullification as Constitutional, will be at the same loss to find a *Fulcrum*, on which to rest their lever, and with *him* must exclaim, that in politics as well as in mechanics, there are *some* things which though *theoretically* right, are nevertheless *practically* wrong. Again, sir, the consequences which would result from the enforcement of the doctrine, are, if possible, more glaringly absurd than the thing itself, & which all go to shew, that there never was a more fatal heresy, that there never was a set of principles entertained by a set of men from the time of Mahomet, to the present moment, *so* incongruous, and utterly absurd, so distracting, because so anti-republican. Yes, sir, so anti-republican; for, strange as these pseudo republicans may think of it, *their* doctrine goes to establish the right of a *minority* to rule a *majority* of something more than *one fourth* of the States; to demolish, what it has taken *three fourths* to create:—am I, sir, asked for proof? Take the law in point, apply the principle, and see to what chaotic confusion, to what interminable broil, to what *anti-republicanism* it will not lead its supporters, (*who*, if I am correctly informed, claim to be *exclusively*, the republicans of the present day). South Carolina complains that the present tariff of duties is unconstitutional; she nullifies; the States are accordingly convoked; they meet in Convention, when there assembled she rises, through her delegates, charges the General Government with having assumed a power not delegated to it by the Federal Constitution, and insists that it is incumbent on the other States, if they claim the power, to introduce an amendment, *giving it*. What, sir, would be the conduct of the other States—would they not say in the language of "*Oglethorpe*," "we assert that Congress *does* possess the power which it has assumed in passing the nullified act: propose to the States, an amendment *taking away* that power, and we shall see whether Congress is to lose it or not." Yes, sir, they would say, that we think the act complained of has been constitutionally imposed, and being so imposed, has become the law of the land. Should S. Carolina reply, that in all cases of doubtful assumption of power, upon *their* hypothesis, when a law was

nullified, it furnished prima facie evidence, that its exercise was an usurpation which could be repelled *only* by the States re-affirming the power; would not the States rejoin, that the *onus* was on the other side, that the presumption of its constitutionality arose 1st. from its being passed by a body *competent* to decide, and who had *that* question before them. 2d. from its having been sustained by the highest judicial tribunals known to the country, and 3d. from its having received the sanction of every Executive from Washington, to the present venerable Chief Magistrate; so that requiring three-fourths to carry the proposition, it would never be made, for the contesting State, knowing that she could not obtain the required strength, would not advance, and the other States for the same cause would not recede. Thus, sir, would this new fangled, heterogeneous, hotch-pot of a doctrine, depend *solely* on which of the parties made the amendment. If the State, the act complained of would be pronounced within the pale of the Constitution. If the States, *then* it would be as clearly unconstitutional; *all* would be a complete farce, for a doctrine which cannot be enforced, is *no* doctrine at all.

Nullification, then, I take it, is not derived from the Constitution; and if not, Mr. Editor, *whence* is it derived? Are we indebted for its origin, to the sage of Monticello, our own departed Jefferson, or to the no less venerable Madison? Methinks not. To the latter it cannot be; for *he* yet lives to bastardize the mongrel; and I would to God, that the life of the other had been spared "yet a little longer," for him too to have borne testimony against it, which he most cheerfully would have done; for I conscientiously believe, that the Resolutions of '98 and '99, inculcated *other* and *different* principles. Before I advance, however, to the reasons which have brought my mind to this conclusion, it may be not amiss, to take a review of the *distinguishing* features of Nullification, by which I shall be enabled the more readily, to point out in *what* Mr. Jefferson's Draught and Mr. Calhoun's favorite Expose differ, both of which I shall reserve for another communication.

RICHMOND.

MR. HALE: In requesting the admission of "A Southerner" into your columns, I was urged by the impression, that they are "open to all parties, influenced by none"—if in this I should be so fortunate as to be sustained by you, I shall not regard the objections which others may advance. It is with much reluctance I trespass again on your favour, and but for the persuasion, that duty is more imperative than inclination, I should leave your correspondents "Union" and "Cumberland," to reap, unmolested, the merited reward of their vituperation and abuse—charitably attributing it to one of the characteristics of a weak cause, rather than malevolence of disposition.

Speaking merely as a partisan, I might hope, that such extravagance would be persisted in,—confident it would prove more favourable to the spread of the doctrine of "State Rights" than any measure such opponents could adopt: partly from the reaction which always succeeds extravagant attempts in a free community—but particularly by the peculiar revulsion, occasioned by any attempt in this country to conceal truth and propagate error upon political subjects. It is owing to the operation of such measures that the doctrine of "State Rights" is making such rapid strides through the Southern Country. It is certainly to be hoped it may continue to spread, for it should be regarded pre-eminently as the cause of the people—For it concerns their liberties, their rights, their interests and their burdens. Urged (as in the first instance) by a desire to counteract the torrent of abuse, continually aimed at the friends of this cause, I shall not be deterred from my purpose, though I should myself become the victim of the same malignity. It is a matter of no surprize, that upon a subject so deeply important and interesting, a strong desire should prevail to ascertain the exact truth. To this end it should be divested of every thing calculated to create excitement, and be calmly and dispassionately discussed.

Upon no subject perhaps since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, has such an unity of opposition prevailed in the Southern Country, as exists against the present Tariff. These States may indeed be called unanimous in their opposition, not that they deny an incidental protection, but contend that the necessity for this no longer exists—for it has been acknowledged, that the American can already contend with the British manufacturer, (and that too a successful competition) upon certain protected fabrics in foreign markets—if this is the case justice should compel them to reduce the Tariff to the terms and letter of the Constitution—viz: "for the purpose of revenue alone." So far, I imagine, a dissenting voice cannot be heard, but when we begin to adopt measures for relief, contrariety of sentiment arises up on every side—the mode of opposition is the rock upon which we split into Nullification, Secession and Convention parties. Nullification is maintained by its advocates, men who are any thing but "rash and inexperienced youth," to be a constitutional and peaceable remedy—their names are enrolled upon the brightest pages of our history—so far from being ambitious demagogues, "their whole career is indissolubly identified in the service of the Union"—their declarations are, they yield to none "in a deep and sincere attachment to our political institutions and the union of these States." We have no right to doubt their sincerity, for upon every occasion they have evinced by their conduct, the purest patriotism and most sterling integrity. That they should be the advocates of Nullification, and yet desire the peace of the country, does not exhibit such a "glaring inconsistency of character." The assertion that it is a peaceable remedy is not a mere matter of theory—it has been reduced to practice twice in Georgia—and still "the Confederacy is not dissolved." "Union an empty sound, but nullification proved the rightful remedy." This practical illustration is not to be set aside by the hasty and rash expressions of "war and disunion" provoked by the sarcasms and sneers of the Tariff men: Niles and his "two million musket-bearing men" have been as violent as any of them. Notwithstanding the opportunity it has afforded "Union" of displaying his ridiculous bathos and extravagance, I still repeat that it is necessary to scrutinize the subject—and why? Because deception is practiced; the caption of the present Tariff bill being for the purpose of revenue, when it is confessedly in debate for the protection of manufactures—thereby evading the spirit, by adopting the letter of the law. Is it wisdom to rely upon the justice and magnanimity of a majority that would practice such injustice? Experience answers not! For we have petitioned—we have remonstrated—our grievances have been set forth in the mildest language and in "terms as loud as Heaven's thunder." Our petitions have been treated with indifference and neglect, and when our remonstrances are presented, they are scoffed at, and solicitude for redress, attributed to the "ambition of aspiring demagogues"—"to the natural mistake of inexperienced youth." Expressions of this nature, come but with ill grace from such authors as "Union" and "Cumberland." Holding a candle to assist the effulgence of the mid-day sun, does not afford too striking a contrast, between their characters and talents, and those distinguished statesmen whose motives they impugn. Their conduct is not, however, vastly surprising. The homely adage may be applied here with its usual force: "black sheep are to be found in every fold"—"And" (to conclude in the language of "Cumberland" which I find sufficiently expressive) "shall it be said that a patriot is among them? The patriot loves his country and will defend it. He who acts otherwise is a traitor and deserves the death of a felon."

A SOUTHERNER.

October 8th.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—SIR, In your last paper, I notice an article over the signature of "Q," commenting on a letter from this place, which lately appeared in the North Caro[illegible] Journal. As the writer of that letter cannot at present attend to your Correspondent, permit me to ask the favor of your indulgence for a moment.

Judging from the style and method of reasoning which "Q" adopts; from the conclusions which he draws, and from the ignorance which he betrays as to the condition of parties in this place; he is but a stripling in politics, and but slightly skilled in the tactics of a well bred partisan.

If, as he affirms, his letter to the Editor of the Telegraph was neither intended for "effect abroad, nor for publication," for what purpose was it intended? Was the *information*, which "merely accompanied a list of subscribers," intended wholly and solely for the personal gratification of Gen. Duff Green? If so, who will deny the motive to have been a laudable one?

As proof conclusive that "Jacksonism in this place is on the wane" he refers with seeming satisfaction to the *very numerous* meeting at the Town Hall, consisting in round numbers of *thirty-five* Clay men, only *one* of whom ever made *any pretensions* to "Jacksonism." Should it still be doubted, he is challenged to point out the *second*. 'Tis astonishing how any man in his proper senses could subject himself to the imputation of attempting to play off a piece of deception, by hazarding the assertion, that "six months since a meeting so respectable, both as to number and names, could not have been got up," when almost any child in the streets could have told him that these very identical persons composed, in part, the Adams' meeting in 1827—or at least belonged to that party. Let him disprove it if he can. What he says in regard to the *astonishment* of the thoroughgoing Jackson men is all fudge. They well know the strength of the Clay party, in this place, to consist of about sixty persons, all told; and many of these manifested a great luke-warmness, by not attending the meeting, after having been duly and seasonably summoned. The Jackson men could have outnumbered them, *two to one*, on ten minutes notice, and can at any time;—strong proof this of "waning Jacksonism."

Before "Q" ventures again to speak of the state of parties in this place, 'tis to be hoped he will take some little pains to gather to himself more correct information on that subject. QQ.

Wilmington, N C. Oct. 12.

UNION MEETING.

Morganton, Sept. 25, 1832.

Agreeably to public notice, a very large meeting of the citizens of Burke county convened in the Court House on the 25th inst. for the purpose of expressing their warm attachment to the Union of the States and their decided disapprobation of the dangerous and baneful doctrine of *Nullification*.

The meeting was organized by calling Adolphus L. Erwin, Esq. to the chair, and appointing Joseph Erwin and David Copening, as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was then briefly explained from the chair.

On motion of Col. S. Hillman, *Resolved*, that the chair appoint a committee of seven to draw and report an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed; viz: Col. S. Hillman, J. Burgen, Esq. Col. W. Dickson, Capt. Charles McDowell, Col. D. Newland and Col. S. C. Tate, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the subsequent address and resolutions.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to the church, when, after the address and resolutions reported by the committee were read, the subject was discussed by several gentlemen. The meeting then was adjourned over until the next day at 11 o'clock, when, after further discussion at considerable length, the address and resolutions being taken up, were unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS. A crisis has arrived in the affairs of this nation which demands the serious attention of every friend of his country. The political elements are in commotion. Nothing but the utmost firmness of purpose and the most determined action, can prevent the vessel of State from being thrown upon the breakers and shattered to pieces. The constitution, the Union of the States and the liberty of the people are at stake. It is no time for temporizing. Every man should be "*up and doing*." A doctrine subversive of the Union and tending to anarchy and confusion, has gone abroad: it is the doctrine of *Nullification*, a word of mongrel English, and which, it is hoped, will never find its way into the American vocabulary, as having any legitimate meaning. A doctrine which holds in a nation consisting of twenty four different States, living under a common constitution, adopted by common consent, in which the fundamental principle is, that a majority shall govern, with State & Federal Courts at all times open for the redress of any grievance of which the citizen may complain, and a Supreme Court of the United States, the common property of the people of all the States, which is ever ready and prompt to decide upon any supposed infraction of the constitution and the violated rights of individuals, *coming within its jurisdiction*—that any one State, when she may feel herself aggrieved, may sit in judgment upon her own case, in a matter in which she is the interested party, and by placing herself upon her sovereignty, may annul the decisions of the Supreme Court and nullify the acts of Congress, although enacted with all the forms and solemnities which the constitution requires: which contends, that when a single state thus nullifies, the law is inoperative and void within that State, until a majority of three fourths of the States pronounce it constitutional. In other words that one fourth and one, can control three fourths lacking one; thereby rendering the minority superior to the majority, and this, too, upon a mere construction of, and not upon a proposition to amend the constitution. We are far from denying to the States the right of secession, and even of revolution, when the emergency of the occasion may render a resort to such desperate measures necessary; but we are equally far from thinking, that the present is an emergency of that kind. These are not constitutional remedies. They are rights paramount to all constitutions and cannot be delegated. They are the rights which exist between individual and individual, and constitute the laws of conscience. The right, however, of a State to be in and out of the confederacy at the same time, to enjoy the benefits of the government, without being subjected to any of its burdens, is a proposition to which we cannot give our assent. If we live under a constitution formed for the general good, all the States ought to be bound by laws made in pursuance of it; and if differences exist as to the constitutional exercise of any power by congress, that difference should be referred to the common tribunal of the country, otherwise there may be as many different nullification acts as there are different States in the Union—each State nullifying whenever it may suit its interest to do so. And every State in the Union, although it cannot nullify a declaration of war, may nullify any act of Congress calling upon it for its quota of militia; thus paralizing the arm of government and rendering it inefficient in peace and prostrate in war.

But this is far from being the most important point in which to view this subject in order to carry the doctrine of nullification into effect, the State thus nullifying, South Carolina, for instance, will have to do one of two things, after she shall have nullified the act of Congress; she will either be compelled to declare, by her laws made in pursuance of this act of sovereignty, that all bonds given at the Custom House at Charleston for duties upon imports, shall be null and void, and to draw the jurisdiction exclusively within her own State Courts, while they would be so decided, and to insert in her law a provision, that the Clerk of the State Courts, upon a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States, should be prohibited from certifying a copy of the record, by which means no jurisdiction would attach to the Supreme Court: or, she would at once declare the city of Charleston a free port. The first course would be a direct encouragement to the merchant to give his bond, which, he would know, could not be enforced, and which he never meant to pay, and therefore would invite to dishonesty and a fraud upon the revenue laws of the United States; the latter, would be setting at defiance the authority of the General Government. The result to the General Government, however, is the same. In either event, Charleston is to be a free port, whether declared so openly and boldly, or covered under the forms and technicalities of special pleading.

Can the General Government look on with indifference to such a state of things? Can they consent to see the goods which are imported into this country, entered at the port of Charleston free of duty, and smuggled through the country in fraud of the revenue laws? It is impossible. The Government must and will enforce the revenue laws. The natural and necessary consequence will be, a blockade of the port of Charleston; and if the duties cannot be collected in Charleston, to establish a Custom House on board of a 74, and to give the revenue to some State in which the laws of the United States will be respected and obeyed. This would be considered by South Carolina as an act of war on the part of the General Government. The consequence would be, an immediate collision between South Carolina and the United States.

Divided as the State of South Carolina is, such a state of things would produce a civil war among her own citizens, the horrors of which can be more easily conceived than described. If South Carolina could present an unbroken phalanx, she would hardly be able to sustain a contest with the General Government, uniaded by her stster States, or by some foreign power. In such an event, if the sister States should feel disposed to extend their succour to South Carolina, which party would they join, the nullifying or the Union party? Or would they divide, one portion seconding the views of one party in that State, the other seconding the views of the other party, and thereby stirring up all the angry passions and exciting all the strife and contention which distract the people of South Carolina and have destroyed the social intercourse of her citizens, arraying brother against brother, and father against son? We shudder at the prospect and turn from it with horror.

But scarcely do we avert our eyes from the scene before us, when we are met with another prospect in view, scarcely less appalling in its nature. Charleston once declared a free port, Great Britain, with the largest navy in the world now measurably idle and unemployed, and with a vast amount of manufactures for which she wants a market, would feel a direct interest in protecting Charleston as a free port, in order that she might ship her goods free of duty into this country. An attempt of this kind would necessarily lead to war between this country and Great Britain. Seeing the dispositions in this country, and recollecting that these states were once her colonies, she might once more aspire to the sceptre, and attempt to wield the destinies of these States.—Great Britain is now at peace with all the world, and could bring the whole of her naval force to bear upon our Atlantic coast. With Charleston a free port, and the dominant party in the State of South Carolina disaffected towards the General Government, and the immense naval force which she has at her command, she would in such an event possess facilities, and could exert a force far transcending that which she could do in the war of 1812; and the war would, in all probability, be much more protracted and disastrous than was *that war*. But we trust there is a redeeming virtue in the people; that they will confer together and by their united counsels frown down not only every *direct* attempt at a separation of these States, but every proceeding which has even a squinting that way; and that they will adopt the expression of a distinguished tariff orator, without adopting his principles upon that subject, and nail it to their colours as their motto: "*Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever!*" and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that we cherish a sincere regard and veneration for the Union and the Constitution of the United States, and that we look upon any attempt to destroy the one, or violate the other, at this time, with the utmost abhorrence.

Resolved, Further, that we look upon the doctrine of Nullification, as lately promulged in our sister State of South Carolina, as neither a constitutional nor peaceful remedy, but one which tends to a dissolution of the States, to anarchy and civil war; and therefore, we highly disapprove of the same.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretaries, and sent for publicaton to the three Salisbury, Raleigh, and Fayetteville papers, and the Rutherfordton Spectator.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. L. ERWIN, President.

J. ERWIN, D. COPENING, } Secretaries.

Polish Heroism.—At the storming of Warsaw, the principal battery was defended by only two battalions, but with such bravery as history can hardly parallel. When it was evident that it could no longer hold out, several privates of the artillery seated themselves on powder barrels and blew themselves up. But the conduct of General Sowinski was truly heroic: having lost one foot, he was at his earnest request, seated on a chair, and placed on the altar of the desperately defended church, where he continued to give orders until the last of his comrades was cut down, when, drawing forth two pistols, he, with one, shot a Russian who was rushing upon him, and, with the exclamation, "So dies a Polish general!" fired the other through his own heart.—*Athenæum.*

The Comet.—The Bunker Hill Aurora says that the comet which is reported to have been seen for some time is not yet visible.—"The celestial body generally taken for the comet, is a red fire looking star called the Bull's eye, visible directly beneath the Pleiades or seven stars, and very brilliant."

The Boston Traveller says, a lad in Gill, (Mass.) named Cannon, has made a printing-press and types, and issued a paper 2½ inches in length, and 2 in breadth! He has also published a book of 27 pages, called 'A Treatise on a Dog,' ornamented with a cut, carved by himself. He advertises two lines for a cent. There is no *other* printing-office in the town.

FOREIGN.

New York, October 8.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the Hannibal from London, intelligence to the 2d ult. is received. It is however of little importance. The quarrel in Portugal remains in *statu quo*—that between Belgium and Holland is alike unsettled. The only article that might attract attention, and lead to interposition in behalf of Poland, by the other powers, if all were not too much absorbed in their own affairs, is the practical execution of the purpose heretofore avowed by Russia of depopulating Poland by transporting the children of the Poles to Russia. It may not yet be, but sooner or later the day of vengeance for such barbarous oppression must come.

The wheat harvest had been got in in England, and though in the latter time of the harvest, some damage was occasioned by bad weather, the crops were abundant, and moreover a large quantity of foreign wheat was in bond—ready at once to supply any demand likely to arise.

ENGLAND.—The cholera had increased in London within a few days.

There were 274 deaths by cholera in London during the last week, which showed an increase of 158; and the interments had increased 477.

LIVERPOOL—37 new cases; Manchester, 23; Sheffield, 32; Glasgow, 43; Dublin, 61; Limerick, 47; Bilston, 58.

AMSTERDAM.—On the 27th August, 52 new cases, 24 deaths.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

AUGUST 29.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 4000 bales, viz:—300 Brazils, Pernams, 9½d; Bahias, 7½ to 8d; Maranhams, 7½ to 8d; and 3500 in American descriptions, 6d to 8d.

October 10.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The ship Huntsville arrived last evening, furnishes London papers of 7th, and Liverpool of 8th ult.: they impart no news.

It is stated in the London Court Journal, that Joseph Buonaparte had taken for one year, the house of Gen. Sir George Ashe, No. 23, Park Crescent.

A second division of recruits, raised in England, left the rendezvous in Westminster on the 2d Sept. to join Don Pedro. The division consisted of 170 men, most of them farmers. They went out in steamers.

During the first week in September, the rains had injured the crops in several of the districts in England, but the latest accounts left a favorable state of weather. The Hops had also suffered.

The cholera, in most parts of England continued to exist, but, among the intelligent, produced very little excitement; and yet, one of the Cholera Hospitals, at Manchester, had been nearly destroyed by the lower and ignorant classes, who had assembled in a mob, in consequence of a supposed irregularity as to the disposition of the remains of one of the deceased patients.

SEPT. 5.—There has been a considerable improvement in the demand for Cotton the last ten days, and the sales have been made at full prices; bonded 6 a 7¾d, Orleans 6¾ a 8¼d.

SEPT. 8.—The sales of the week are 25,850 bales at an improvement of ⅛d on American descriptions. Import 5833 bales.

[BY REQUEST.]

A STREET DIALOGUE ON DIET.

Cuffee.—Why Cato, what you goin to wid dem are quash, an dem are mutton chop, wat you got in your basket?

Cato.—Wy wat a fool question you ax Cuff! I'm a goin to eat 'em to be sure.

Cuff.—Eat 'em! My gosh! You die so sartin you eat 'em.

Cato.—Wal, spose I do, Cuff? Wat den? I muss die wen my time come, werrer no.

Cuff.—Yes, but you die fore you time come sartin you take better care you diup. De Collar kill you, sartin you eat dem are nassy quash and dem are ogis mutton chop.

Cato.—[Looking black.] You tink so Cuffee?

Cuff.—Tink so! Why, I no tink nuffin about it—I know so. I hab de proof all around me. Twenty lebben my acquaintance die sence de Collar come—and dey all, without deception, eat one ting or annurrer. Wat you tink o' dat Cato, ha?

Cato.—Dat is bery alarmin, I must say Cuffee; but are you sure any on 'em eat de quash and de mutton chop?

Cuff—Are I sure! Wy how long will you spute my word, Cato? I tell you, dare was Sambo Caesar, he eat a hearty meal o' pork and taturs, and next day he was underneethe Potiphar's field. Den dere was Pomphey Ticklip, he eat a hearty dinner o' grene pease and tinglingly beam, and in less an tree hour he catch a cramp, turn blue in de face, and folly after Sambo Caesar. Den dere was Dinah Phillny, a strong hearty wench as ebber walk on two leg, she pay no tention to her diup, but she eat hot corn and suckletash, now she underneethe de sod too. Den moreober, dere was Tom Trattyshin, wat kep a witlin house down sellar, he eat sebben hard bile eggs and a pown a gammon, for supper, so dat dey need'nt be loss and, gosh amighty! fore de mornin light he wake in todder worl. Den, moreober besides, dere was—O, loddy!—dere was ebber so manny ob 'em die wid eatin dis ting, and dat ting, and todder ting—I tell you Cato, dat unless you pay more tention to you diup, you sartnly die sure you lib.

Cato.—Wat muss I eat, den, Cuffee?

Cuff.—Eat! Wy, de safess way is, not to eat nuffin at all, den you no 'spose youself.—*N. Y. Constel.*

Shenstone thanked heaven that his name was not obnoxious to a pun. A young beau, better known by the nickname of "Snuff" than any other, would have died to be able to join in the prayer, had he heard the following dialogue about him the other evening:—"And so you really think," said the beautiful Linda, giving at the same time one of her most earnest looks out of those eyes which might create a soul under the ribs of Death; "you really think you might be induced to marry Snuff?"—"Yes; I might take him at a *pinch*," demurely answered the lady.

Bishop Fenwick.—On the 26th of September, Bishop Fenwick, of the Catholic church of Cincinnati, died at Wooster, Ohio. He was a model of pious and unobtrusive Christian zeal and simplicity of manners.

New York Post Office.—It is stated that the receipts of the Post Office in this city, for the year ending September 30, 1832, amounted to $144,769 27. In the whole State, $312,018 93.

THE PRESIDENT—THE BANK.

FROM THE CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.

In his first message to Congress, December, 1829, President Jackson held this language, in relation to the Bank of the United States:

"The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the EVILS resulting from PRECIPITANCY in a measure involving such important principles, and such DEEP PECUNIARY INTERESTS, I feel that I cannot, in JUSTICE TO THE PARTIES INTERESTED, too soon present it to the consideration of the Legislature and the People."

Language could not more plainly express the THEN opinion of the President, that to close the concerns of the Bank involved "*deep pecuniary interests*," in respect to which the determination of the Government could not "TOO SOON" be made known.—But in the Veto Message this language is held:

"As the charter *had yet four years to run*, and as a renewal now was *not necessary* to the successful prosecution of its business, it was to have been expected, that the Bank itself, conscious of its purity, and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present, and demanded the severest scrutiny into all its transactions. In their declining to do so, there seems to be an additional reason why the functionaries of the Government should proceed with less haste, and more caution, in the renewal of the monopoly."

"The Bank is professedly established as an agent of the Executive branches of the Government, and its constitutionality is maintained on that ground.—Neither upon the propriety of *present action*, nor upon the provisions of this act, was the Executive consulted. It has had no opportunity to say, that it needs nor wants an agent clothed with such powers and favored by such exemptions. There is nothing in its legitimate functions which makes it necessary or proper. Whatever interest or influence, whether public or private, has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Executive department, by which *present action is deemed premature*, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the Government and country."

In 1829, the "ACTION" of the Government could not be "TOO SOON." In 1832, "PRESENT ACTION IS DEEMED PREMATURE."

Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq., in a letter to the Editor of the New York Standard, says—

"Mr. Blair is correct in his supposition that a letter was written by an individual to Mr. Monroe, immediately before his death, attempting to induce some admissions, or to be the instrument of future inferences in respect to the events of the Seminole war. It excited his strongest indignation, and in such manner, as he thought due to himself, he made his solemn declaration at the most interesting period of his life, that it was utterly false. He confided his papers to me, and I gave him my pledge on his own requisition, that whenever the matter should be brought before the public in any shape, that I would promptly deny it in his name."

A Fact.—A mercantile house in this city a short time since, received a draft on Georgia. the Brokers required 2 per cent. to collect it; the U. S. Bank, by the extent of its operations, was enabled to do it for half per cent. Yesterday, the same house received another draft upon the same place; the Bank, in consequence of curtailing a portion of its business, could not collect the draft, and the Brokers charged *six per cent.!* for the money.—Now, no blame can attach to the Brokers—but plain men can see, without understanding the mysteries of exchange, how the Bank of the U. States serves to equalize exchange.

Phil. U. S. Gaz.

Maine.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maine to his correspondent in Albany, dated

"Portland, Sept 25.

The result of the recent election in this State, is a *nett gain of about three thousand three hundred seventy from Jackson!* I am daily in receipt of letters from various parts of our State, stating that the great gain at the late election had inspired our friends with new courage, and fired their zeal for the approaching contest.

As far as my information extends, the language of the People of this State is, Maine *can* be carried for Clay—it *ought* to be done—and we *will* do it."

To the Editor of the Journal of Humanity.

I am engaged in taking a census of the drunkards in the village in which I reside; and in the course of my labors have found two men who drink a quart of rum a day each, but neither of them was ever known to stagger or in their conversation to betray drunkenness.—One of them, however, has been troubled with *delirium tremens*. Shall I consider them drunkards, or not?

Yours, TOTIDEM.

It is a clear case that the individuals above described are only "moderate drinkers." To rank them as drunkards would be manifestly unjust; since they only drink enough to brace their nerves and make them *feel well*, which is perfectly within the rule of moderate drinking. The circumstance that one of them has had the *dilirium tremens* is not of much importance as it is well known that this disease in some of its stages is comparatively mild.

Augusta, Sept. 25.

NEW COTTON.—About 200 bales have already been received in this market. The principal sales have been made at 10 to 10½. For a few bales of choice and strictly prime, 11 cents were obtained.

In want of a husband.—A young lady was lately told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate herself off the Passaic Falls into the basin beneath, than *marry*. The young lady replied, "I would, if I thought I could find a *husband* at the bottom."

The Episcopal Convention of New Jersey assembled on Thursday the 4th inst., at New Brunswick. The election of Bishop for the Diocese of the State came before that body, and resulted in the choice of the Rev. Geo. Washington Doane, of Boston, Mass. The other prominent candidates were Rev. Dr. Delancey, of Philadelphia, Rev. Messrs. Ewer and Beasely, of N. Jersey, and Creighton, of N. York.

Among the deaths by cholera, we notice that of the celebrated Dr. ADAM CLARK, in Scotland. It was his wish, and that of his family, that he should be buried in the same vault with the late Rev. Dr. Wesley, but on account of the disorder of which he died, the Board of Health declined.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1832.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The advertising patronage of the Observer having increased so much lately as to encroach upon the columns usually devoted to news, we have determined to enlarge it. As soon, therefore, as we can procure a new Press, and an additional supply of Type, which we hope will be by the first of January, the Observer will be issued upon a sheet nearly one-fourth larger than the present. As this will be attended with considerable expense, without any additional charge to Subscribers, we shall look to a generous public for our recompense. Especially, we earnestly entreat all those indebted, for subscription, advertising, or printing, to aid our intentions, by an immediate remittance. *Oct.* 9, 1832.

Business.—It may not be amiss to inform our readers in the country, that within a few days, several boats, with large additions to the stocks of some of our merchants, have arrived here; and that there are now in Wilmington and on the river, still greater importations. With good health, which our town now enjoys to an extraordinary degree, and abundance of goods, we look forward to a flourishing winter's business. We refer to our advertising columns, in which it will be hard if the country merchant cannot find all that he wants.

A new Post Office has been established at the residence of Dr. B. Laspeyre, in Bladen County, on the Stage Road between Fayetteville and Elizabeth. It is called Prospect Hall. Dr. Laspeyre, Postmaster, who has kindly offered to forward the names of such persons as may signify their desire to take the Observer, or other papers.

South Carolina.—The late election has resulted in the complete success of the Nullifiers. In the City of Charleston, their Ticket for one Senator and sixteen Representatives was elected by a majority of 155 votes. In other parts of the State, as far as heard from, fourteen State Rights and six Union Senators have been chosen, and 55 State Rights and 16 Union Representatives. Of the members of the last Senate whose terms have not expired, 14 are of the State Rights and 5 of the Union party.

The question being thus settled, that the Nullifiers will have a majority of more than two-thirds, Gov. Hamilton has already called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Columbia on Monday next, "to deliberate on such matters of high public concernment as shall be then and there presented for their mature consideration." There is now no hope that So. Carolina will refrain from this dreaded step; no hope that a collision between the General Government and the State Government of South Carolina will be avoided. The Nullifiers now have the power in their own hands, and cannot if they would, and would not if they could, abandon the stand they have taken. Our only hope is, that by the forbearance of the General Government, when the State shall have bid defiance to the Laws of the country, no pretext may be afforded to the other Southern States to take her part. Whilst any violent procedure against that State might enlist the sympathies of the Southern people in her favor, a contrary course of calm, temperate, but decided measures, will be certain to meet the approbation of this portion of the country.

We shall soon be in possession of the *modus operandi* of Nullification, and shall therefore hazard no conjectures on the subject.

Mr. Van Buren.—Our readers will be good enough not to forget, that about seven weeks ago, that is, on the 25th of August, a Letter was addressed to Mr. Van Buren, by a Committee deputed by a meeting of citizens at Shocco, inquiring into his opinions on the subjects of the Tariff, Internal Improvements, the Bank of the United States, and Nullification. The time which has elapsed since the date of the letter to him is rather more than sufficient for a letter to go from Maine to N. Orleans, *and return*. Less time has often been required to receive an answer at New York from Liverpool. Yet no answer has been received from Mr. Van Buren. True it is, and justice requires that the fact should be mentioned, that he has been travelling in the western part, not of England, but of the State of New York, in any part of which, it is believed, a letter might be received from Shocco, and an answer returned in sixteen days. At a period like the present, when it is more important that the people should understand what *principles* than what *men*, they are about to support, it is peculiarly *unfortunate* that Mr. Van Buren has not yet had an opportunity to be heard upon these important points.—It is probable that about the period of the Presidential Election, we shall hear from him.

What was Mr. Barbour's conduct under like circumstances? His reply was dated on the 9th of Sept. was received by the Committee a few days after, and by them withheld for about two weeks, in the vain hope of receiving Mr. Van Buren's, that they might be published together. The patience of the Committee being at last exhausted, the letter was published on the 4th inst. in time to be read at the remotest part of the country before the Election. He comes out with such an avowal of his sentiments as cannot be mistaken by any one. No mystification, no evasion. His opinions are no longer liable to misconstruction, or misrepresentation, and though some of them do not accord with our own, we respect and admire the spirit of candor in which they are disclosed. Will not the high-minded people of the South prefer the honest politician who acts thus, to him whose opinions cannot be told? They will answer on the 8th of November.

Let the people be on their guard against impositions of all kinds in the approaching election. The industrious circulation of the unfounded report of Judge Barbour's withdrawal, affords some indication of the arts which will be practised to gull the ignorant. First it was announced in the Milton Spectator, with a flaming caption, "Judge Barbour withdrawn." This took the rounds of the Van Buren papers; but the contradiction coming close upon its heels, it has been thought proper to give it a new start in the last Carolina Watchman, whose Editor received it direct from a gentleman who had seen the letter.—We have heard this gentleman's name, if we mistake not. He is the same who vouched for the original story in the Milton Spectator. But let it come from what quarter it may, the public may rest assured that when Judge Barbour wishes his name withdrawn, he will be very likely to communicate his desire to his *friends*, and not to his opponents.

The proceedings of the Union meeting in Burke will be found in this paper. The Catawba Journal states that the resolutions were advocated by Burgess S. Gaither Esq. David Baker, Esq. a venerable revolutionary worthy, Col. D. Newland, Thos. W. Wilson, Esq. and Col. S. Hillman; and opposed by the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, who in the course of a long Speech, declared himself a Nullifier. The Journal says that the Address and Resolutions were carried unanimously.

Pennsylvania.—The election for Governor and Members of Congress took place on Tuesday last. In the City of Philadelphia, Ritner, the anti-Jackson candidate, has a majority of 1459, and in the other counties, as far as heard from, of about 3212. Messrs. Binney and Harper, the Anti-Jackson candidates for Congress, in Philadelphia, were elected by a majority of 1941 votes.

Georgia Election.—Messrs. Wayne, Wilde, Gilmer, Clayton, Foster, Gamble, Jones and Schley, are certainly elected to Congress. The contest for the ninth member is between Messrs. Coffee and Haynes, and the result very doubtful.

Maryland.—The official returns from this State are received, and the result is, for

Assembly—Anti-Jackson,	54
" Jackson,	26
Anti-Jackson majority,	28
Senate—Anti-Jackson,	15
Anti-Jackson majority on joint ballot,	43

The Cholera.—LATEST.—In Richmond, Va. on the 9th, 10 deaths, on the 10th, 14, on the 11th, 17. We are sorry to learn that several cases occur daily at Norfolk. The papers of that place are silent on the subject.

No late news from Elizabeth City or Edenton.

The Petersburg Times of Tuesday last says "that the whole number of cases of Cholera in that town from the commencement on the 11th Sept. was 35, and that there had been no new case from Friday to Monday.

Health of the City.—It is ascertained at the office of the City Inspector, that the deaths for the week, ending on Saturday, did not exceed 130; of which about 25 by cholera.
N. Y. American.

Virginia Elections.—It will be remembered that the Charlottsville Convention, assembled in Virginia for the purpose of devising the best means of securing the election to the Vice Presidency of an individual of sound political faith and opposed to the unconstitutional and mischievous course of the Federal Government, nominated P. P. Barbour for that station. To avoid the danger of defeating Gen. Jackson, the convention adopted the Electoral Ticket already nominated by the Legislative Caucus, which ticket professed to be uncommitted upon the Vice Presidency.—The plan intended was that the voter should endorse on the back of his ticket the name of the individual whom he preferred for the Vice Presidency, and that the Electors should give the vote of the state to the person whom a majority might prefer. A circular was addressed to the Caucus Electors, requesting to know whether they would abide by such instruction given at the polls. With the exception of two or three, these gentlemen replied, in effect, that they would NOT! They say they will carry into effect the intentions of the Caucus that nominated them, and not the expressed will of the people, should that will conflict with the designs of the Caucus! These doctrines are avowed in Republican Virginia!—Shame, shame!—*Oxford Examiner.*

We learn that Alexander R. Caldeleugh, Esq., of Davidson county, is named as the Elector on the Clay Ticket for the District composed of the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, and Davidson.—*Ral. Reg.*

TO THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"The Moderator of the Synod of North Carolina, being informed that from a general suspicion among the members of Synod, that the Cholera will have reached Wilmington before the time of the contemplated meeting, and that a quorum will not probably assemble; and being advised and urged to change the time and place of meeting, regards the present as an occasion which calls for the exercise of that power. Wherefore,

The Bishops and Elders of the Synod of North Carolina are hereby notified, that the Synod will meet at Salisbury, on Wednesday the 17th day of October, at 7 o'clock, P. M., instead of Wilmington, the place to which the Synod adjourned, and which is mentioned in the previous notice of the meeting."

HIRAM GOODRICH, *Moderator.*

Robbery.—The North Western Bank, at Wheeling, Virginia, was robbed on the night of the 2d inst. of funds to the amount of 60 or $70,000.—$25,000 U. S. Bank Notes, were included. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the villains—or in proportion for the money.

The following Postcript appears in the Wheeling Times of the 3d inst.

"The North Western Bank of Virginia, at this place, was broke open last night, and robbed, as the Cashier supposes, of about Eighty Thousand Dollars, mostly in Bills of other Banks."—*Rich. Enq.*

Taking a Newspaper.—"Do you take a newspaper, neighbor?" says the Lowell Compend—"Yes." "Which one?" "Take, egad, I take all I can lay my hands upon."

We regret to learn that a rencontre took place during the election at Chefaw, between Dr. Ellerbe and Dr. McQueen, and that the former gentleman is since dead of the wound received on the occasion.
Charleston Ev. Post.

☞A Communication from a gentleman in Wilmington was received too late for to-day.

POSTSCRIPT.—A letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer, from York county. (Penn.) says that Adam King, the only Member of Congress from that State who voted against the U. S. Bank, has been beaten by C. A. Barnitz. Majority 150. Ritner's majority 19, whilst they expected 600 against him. In Lancaster county, Ritner's majority 2200, and in Adams 600. "Wolf will be beaten 15 or 20,000 votes." "That And. Jackson should receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania is utterly out of the question." So says the letter.

An arrival at New York from Liverpool, brings papers up to the 16th ult. They contain no news except the following item:

"Sales of Cotton at Liverpool, Monday 10th, 8000 bales; 11th, 4000; 12th, 5000—at full prices."

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Retreat, the residence of William H. Beatty, Esq., in Bladen County, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Major JOHN STOKES PEARSON, of Rowan County, to Miss ANNABELLA BEATTY, youngest daughter of W. H. Beatty, Esq.

In Brunswick County, Va. on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Wm. S. Plummer, of Petersburg, the Rev THOMAS P. HUNT, of Wilmington, N. C. to Miss ANN M. FIELD, eldest daughter of the late Dr. R. Field.

DIED,

At St. Francisville, Louisiana, after a lingering illness, of an affection of the liver, on the 13th Sept. last, Mr. LAURENCE FITZHARRIS, formerly of Fayetteville.

In the Jersey Settlement, Rowan County, on the 3d inst., Mr. ANDERSON ELLIS.

In Warrenton, on the 2d inst, Mr. WM. ANDERSON, merchant, a native of Scotland.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!!!—Died, at his residence in Effingham county, on Monday, the 1st of October, (instant,) in the seventy-fifth year of his age, Mr. JOHN POWERS, a native of North Carolina, but for the last forty years a respectable citizen of said County.—*Savannah Georgian.*

COMMUNICATED.

Died, at his residence in Robeson County, on the 8th inst., NEILL SHAW, Major of the 2d Regiment, in the 42d year of his age, leaving an affectionate Companion and two infant Children, with numerous relatives and friends to lament his death as a sad breach in the circle of their society.

The Officers of the Regiment being assembled for purposes preparatory to the Regimental Parade, which was to take place on the following day, when the intelligence of the death of Major Shaw was received: a meeting was called to take the subject of his death into consideration, and the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the dispensation of Divine Providence, we have suffered the privation of an Officer, whose manly principles and genuine patriotism promised much usefulness to the community, and that we feel called upon to pay this last tribute of respect to his memory—Therefore,

Resolved, That each, and all of us, do sincerely deplore his dissolution as a sad and melancholy circumstance; and that we will cherish feelings of sympathy and attachment to the memory of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That as a token of profound sorrow for the death of one of the members of our quorum, we will wear, on the left arm, a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to present to the consort of the deceased, a copy of the above proceedings, and to forward to the Editor of the Observer a copy of the same, with a request for its publication.

ALEX'R. McMILLAN, *Sec'y.*

October 8th, 1832.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 40 a 50. Do. apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8½ a 9. Beeswax 16 a 17. Coffee 16 a 17—advancing.—Cotton 9 30 a 10. Corn 50. Flaxseed 1 20 a 1 25. Flour cross 4, fine 4 80, super. 5, Feathers 30 a 32½. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 75 a 80. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

A lot of 20 bales new Cotton was sold this morning at 10 cents.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED, up to October 15.

Oct. 9.—Brig Enterprise, Silliman, Philadelphia.
10.—Brig Essex, Prince, Portland.
11.—Fr. Brig L'Hypolite, Dezanti, Martinique.
11.—Schr. New York, Babbidge, New York.

CLEARED,

Oct. 11.—Brig William, Rees, Bermuda.
12.—Br. Brig Albion, McLane, Grenada.
13.—Brig Counsellor, Ellis, Hayti.

Yarbrough & Ray,

HAVE removed to the new Building, North side Hay-street, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel, and are now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, the following articles, viz:

600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
30 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
25 hhds Molasses,
90 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
65 coils Bale Rope,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
75 kegs Nails,
150 sides Sole Leather,
10 bbls Tanner's Oil,

Madeira and Malaga Wine, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Logwood, Copperas, Dupont's Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, Castings, Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Black Smiths' Bellows; together with a general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-2t

RIFLES.

AN assortment of David Kennedy's RIFLES, for sale, By HALL & JOHNSON.
Oct. 16. 2-tf

Cheese.

JUST Received, 21 Casks Prime *CHEESE.*
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
October 15, 1832. §2-tf.§

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of *Jordan & Tillinghast* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Tillinghast is authorized to settle the business.

CHARLES N. JORDAN,
G. W. TILLINGHAST.
Wilmington, Oct. 3, 1832. 2-1w.

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide;
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel.

W. WHITEHEAD.
Oct. 15. 2-tf

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery;
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

SHELTON & CALDWELL,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE on hand and are receiving the following stock of

Groceries, Wines and Spirits,

And from the care taken in the selection, and the very advantageous manner they are laid in, they feel confident in saying, that a better or more select assortment has never before been offered in Charleston, and respectfully invite their old friends and the public, for a continuation of that patronage they have already so liberally received; the terms will be liberal. The following comprises the assortment:—

Sugar.
250 hds. ordinary to prime New Orleans Sugar
50 do. prime P. Rico do.
100 do. good to prime St. Croix
5 boxes lump and loaf Sugar
75 bbls single double and treble refined do.

Teas.
150 box's Hyson & young Hyson Tea, some imported in Sept., latest importation
60 do Gunpowder do
50 do Imperial do
10 cases do ea. 10 canister do.
30 do Gunpowder do
20 do. Hyson do.

Coffee.
400 bags green Laguira Coffee
150 do Rio do
100 do St. Jago (large green)
65 do Tunis, prime
Green Cuba do. a superior article
30 bags Manilla, Java and Angestora, a superior article for families

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine.
1000 ps. Bagging consisting of flax, hemp & tow
500 coils fine & middling quality Bale Rope, assorted
2500 lbs Bagging Twine.

Foreign Spirits.
25 pipes high flavoured Holland Gin, purchas'd from the oldest agent in the U. S., consisting of the hour glass, anchor, dragon and pine apple brands
20 pipes Cog Brandy
10 half do do
20 qr. casks do. consisting of Rastui's, Seignett's & Dupuy's bra'ds
100 qr. casks Dupuy's brand, daily expected from Bordeaux
20 hhds. old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum
1 puncheon old Irish Whiskey 6th proof four years old.

Wines.
10 qr. casks superior old Port Wine
10 qr. do second quality
20 qr. do Madeira some 4 years imported, consisting of the Olivera and other brands
50 qr. do London Particular Teneriffe
6 half pipes of golden, pale and brown Sherry a very superior article
15 qr. casks St. Lucar, an excellent imitation of Sherry
50 qr. casks pure sweet Malaga
50 qr. do. 2d quality
50 qr. do dry Malaga
20 qr. do Muscat Wine, a superior article
25 baskets Champaign, each one dozen
50 casks Claret
5 qr. casks Canary do.

Domes. Liquors, Porter and Vinegar.
100 bbls Rye Whiskey
25 do 4th proof
100 bbls pure N. England Rum.
20 hhds
50 bbls Rye Gin
20 do old Peach Brandy
5 pipes pure Spirits
5 do. Domestic Brandy
10 hf. pipes Vinegar
25 qr. do.
20 casks London Porter; (quarts) warranted direct importation
25 do . do (pints)

Fresh Spices, Sundries Mackerel, Window Glass, Paints, grind Stones, &c.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, London Mustard, American do., in 24 and 6 doz.
10 baskets salad Oil
150 half boxes 8x10 Window Glass
50 boxes ditto
100 half do 10x12
5 barrels Putty
250 kegs No. 1 & 2 white Lead
3 bbls Chloride of Lime
20 casks Epsom Salts
50 do Glauber do
20 bbls Alum
3 hhds real Dutch Madder
1 hhd French do
150 boxes sperm Candles 4, 5 and 6
100 do mould
400 boxes bar Soap, ass'd
25 boxes No 1 Chocolate
25 kegs Starch
300 reams letter, writing and foolscap Paper
300 wrapping do
100,000 Segars, consisting of best Spanish, Spanish wrappers, Alexandria & Connecticut
50 boxes and kegs manufactured Tobacco, consisting of Myers', Cavendish and other fine brands
Cheese in casks & boxes
Copperas, Brimestone,
Spanish Indigo
Caroline ditto
600 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted
1000 bags patent & buck Shot, assorted
3000 lbs. bar Lead
5 bales soft shell Almonds
100 kegs Dupont's Powder
300 bbls fresh caught No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel
100 boxes Muscatal Raisins
8 tons assorted Grindstones.

Consignments of produce will be received on payment and all orders shall be as strictly and carefully executed as if the proprietor was present.

East Bay Street,
Corner of Kunhardt's Wharf.
October 13, 1832. 2 6 r

JACKSON AND BARBOUR
ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist., Gen. John McDowell, of Rutherford.
2d, Col. Anderson Mitchell, Ashe.
3d, Col. Wm. J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
4th, John Giles, Esq., Rowan.
5th,
6th, Charles J. Williams, Esq., Chatham.
7th, Archibald McBryde, Esq., Moore.
8th, James Mebane, Esq., Orange.
9th, Gen. Nicholson Washington, Wayne.
10th, Hon. Willis Alston, Halifax.
11th, George B. Outlaw, Esq., Bertie.
12th, Gen. Richard T. Brownrigg, Chowan.
13th,
14th, Col. Isaac Croom, Lenoir.
15th, John Owen, Esq., Bladen.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN TICKET.

1st District, Col. Robert Love,
2d Gen. George L. Davidson,
3d
4th
5th Hon. Thomas Settle,
6th John M. Morehead, Esq.
7th Walter F. Leake, Esq.
8th Hon L. Henderson,
9th Dr. Josiah O. Watson,
10th Hon. Joseph J. Daniel,
11th Col. William B. Lockhart,
12th Dr. Mathias E. Sawyer,
13th Dr. Francis E. Ward,
14th Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq.
15th Owen Holmes, Esq.

CLAY & SERGEANT TICKET.

1st District, Gen. Philip Britain, of Buncombe,
2d Major John Finley, of Wilkes,
3d John Phifer, Esq., of Cabarrus,
4th Alexander R. Caldeleugh, of Davidson,
5th Col. Matthew R. Moore, of Stokes,
6th John B. Troy, Esq., of Randolph,
7th Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Cumberland,
8th Dr. James Webb, of Orange,
9th Col. William Hinton, of Wake,
10th Dennis O'Bryan, Esq. of Warren,
11th
12th Dr. James Norcom, of Pasquotank,
13th
14th Hon. William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
15th Robert H. Cowan, Esq., of New Hanover.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
6 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,
Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Aug. 21. 94-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations*. His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs., Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Fiorences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low*,
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap,
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c., which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders' *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf §

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.

July 24. 90-tf

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON

Offer for Sale,

8,000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT,
400 hhds. Martinique Molasses,
20 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bbls. Whiskey, and
20 bbls. Gin,

September 26, 1832. ‡800-tf.‡

NOTICE.

BY la ate Act of Congress, all those who have served in the Continental, or State troops, Volunteers or Militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, and not less than six months, during the War of the Revolution; and who were not previously provided for, are entitled to Pensions. To such of this description as get their claims established, and wish to employ an Attorney to draw their Pension at the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville N. C., I offer my services upon reasonable terms.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

11*th September*, 1832. eow4t.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained *Letters of Administration* on the Estate of Abner Branson, dec'd. at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, 1832, hereby requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. BRANSON, *Administrator.*

September 11, 1832. 97-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.

IN STORE,

25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 26.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Bank. in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27 34 tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Just received per Steam Boat John Walker,

A GENERAL assortment of Candies, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Butter Crackers, &c. &c., all of which are offered for sale at my New Stand, North East corner of Market Square.

IN STORE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c.

Which I offer low for cash.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

☞A few dozen fresh Lime Juice.

August 28. 95tf.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to

WM. L. MILLER.

September 4. 96-tf

LIME.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

100 Casks first quality Lime, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

ON HAND.

80 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 ditto N. E. Rum.

August 14*th*, 1832. 93-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Bags prime Green *COFFEE*,
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N. O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce,

By HENRY HORN.

Sept. 4. 96-tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. [80-tf]

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesborough, known as *Cash's Hotel*, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesborough, Sept. 1832. §99-4m.§

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Curtis D. Grady, deceased, at the last September Term, A. D. 1832, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JANE GRADY, *Executrix.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1832. 97 6w.

Notice.

IN Pursuance of an Order, issued by the County Court of Cumberland, September Term, 1832, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following **LOTS** or parcels of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due to the Town of Fayetteville, for 1831, with incidental charges, viz.

1 Lot Wilmington Road, improved, Cato Bryant, valued at $200	$ 1 00
1 do. Mumford street, vacant, W. F. B. Bowers, valued at $50	25
1 do. Lodge Alley, vacant, Adam Craig, valued at $50	25
1 do. Bow street, vacant, Ephr'm Hammonds, valued at $50	25
1 do. Mumford street, and one poll, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $100	2 00
1 do. Hay street, Mrs. England's, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $1000	5 00
1 do, Ramsay street, Betsy Hog, valued at $50	25

The following are unlisted and subject to double tax, viz.

1 Lot, Hay street, with old shop, Jesse Birdsall, valued at $50	25
1 do. corner of Old and Burgess streets, Jas. H. Dickson and others, valued at $400	2 00
1 do. 2¾ acres, joining Hawley and others, Mary Hall, valued at $25	10
1 do. Rowan street, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at $400	2 00
1 do Lower Fayetteville, H. G. Nelson's, valued at $10	5
1 do. Lodge Alley, joining Mrs. Weeks, Polly Black's, valued at $200	1 00
1 do. Lower Fayetteville, near the bridge, D. O'Hanlon's, valued at $250	1 25
1 do. Lower Fayetteville, owner unknown, valued at $10	5
1 do. Hillsborough and Moore streets, owner unknown, valued at $100	50
1 do. Moore street, once Clark's, owner unknown, valued at $150	75
1 do. joining the above, owner unknown, valued at $50	25

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1832. 97ts.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS

And Bills of Exchange, for sale at this Office.